



## BOER FORCES CONCENTRATING FOR BATTLE

Will Probably Be Able to Face the  
British With an Army  
of 30,000 Men.

## CRAFTY CRONJE HOLDS OUT

In Hope of Relief, and May Yet Give  
Lord Roberts a  
Royal Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein, with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Lourenzo Marques. The commandoes are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two republics."

**Boers Concentrating.**  
No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British except the district near Ladysmith may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field.

The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now, and whether he is relieved or not, he has given time for the dispersed Boer fractions to get together and to prepare positions to receive the British advance when Cronje is overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward.

It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and rescue General Cronje from his precarious situation.

The war office had nothing after midnight to indicate his collapse, and he may hold out for a few days. The correspondents seem to have no exact information respecting his resources. Some say he has plenty of food, but is short of ammunition. Others assert that he abandoned his food supplies, but kept abundant supplies of cartridges.

## Buller Faced Strong Force.

General Buller on Saturday faced the last and strongest positions of the Boers who bar his way to Ladysmith. The strenuous fighting indicates a battle between armies, rather than rear guard actions protecting a retreat.

On Thursday and Friday he lost forty-three officers killed and wounded, representing probably a total loss of from four hundred to five hundred.

General White's guns worked on Saturday upon the Boer positions and a heliogram from Ladysmith reported that the Boers were retreating and that larger rations were being issued in view of the fact that relief seemed at hand.

## No News From Mafeking.

Nothing has been heard from Mafeking since February 12. The movement on the veldt away from the railway is becoming increasingly difficult for large bodies of troops as the grass is burned up. General French has to wagon forage for his horses, and even the infantry finds the long marches harder than before, as forage for the transport animals must be carried. This requires the formation of garrisoned depots. The ordinary campaigning season is over and the sickly season for both men and animals has set in.

Technical military writers take these things into consideration in forecasting events.

The Daily Chronicle says it learns from private letter that British rifles and ammunition have been landed on the southern coast of Cape Colony, presumably for the Dutch colonists.

Lord Roberts has recently received seventy-two additional pieces of artillery. Whether all have been sent to Paardeburg is not known.

Probably the eighth division will leave England next Monday.

## RAISING SEIGE

Of Ladysmith is a Ruse—Advance Meets Strong Opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post from Frere Camp, dated Sunday, says: "The idea that the Boers are raising the siege of Ladysmith is premature. The advance is being pursued in the face of the most stubborn opposition and of heavy loss."

"President Kruger's grandson is among the Boers killed."

## DAILY ON THE STAND

In the Clark Case—He Only Contributed \$25,000 for Political Purposes, and Produced His Check Books for Five Years to Prove His Premises.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Marcus Daly, the millionaire miner of Montana, was the principal witness before the senate committee on privileges and elections to-day. He was on the stand for about two hours, and at the expiration of this time was excused on the plea that he was not well and that the questioning process fatigued him. Mr. Daly confessed that he had contributed \$25,000 or \$25,000 to the prosecution of this case, but asserted that he had not entered into any conspiracy before Mr. Clark's election to injure him. He had not contributed any of the \$25,000 used in the Whiteside exposure. In conclusion he tendered his checks and check books for the past five years for the inspection of the committee. Mr. Clark listened attentively to Mr. Daly's testimony.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED

For United States Milling Company, or "Flour Trust"—Had Got Into Deep Water and a Reorganization Scheme Was On Foot.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—When the news reached this city that a receiver for the United States Milling Company had been appointed in Milwaukee, Thomas A. McIntyre, of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, produce exchange brokers, and said to be at the head of the so-called "Flour Trust," was not at his office, having gone out of town. George William Ballou, secretary of the reorganization committee, stated that Gen. Samuel Thomas, who was chairman of the reorganization committee of the concern, had been appointed as one of the receivers and the whole proceeding was consented to by and part of the scheme of the committee.

The United States Milling Company was organized last May with sixteen mills in the principal milling cities of the country. The organization plan did not provide a great deal of working capital and the concern has had trouble to get capital to work with. The situation as to the need of ready money was made more serious by the acquiring, by purchase, of the mills of the Northwestern company in Minnesota.

Last year the bonds of the company took a tumble, and it was found that the company could not go on under its then management. To add to the complexities, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company stockholders, who had come into the consolidation some time ago, brought a suit looking to withdrawal from the consolidation. On January 23, a reorganization committee started to work to reorganize the company and put its business on a better basis. The members of this committee are:

General Samuel Thomas, Edwin Gold, J. Edward Simmons, Warner Van Norden, Braxton Ives, William Lanman Bell and Thomas A. McIntyre, with George William Ballou as secretary.

To-day, February 26, was set as the limit date for the deposit of stock for the reorganization.

"This appointment of a receiver," said Mr. Ballou, "was asked for by a stockholder and was forced upon us by creditors, but it has been carried through with the consent of the committee."

"It was inevitable, and the best thing to do under the circumstances. Just about this time a large number of obligations are coming due especially in the west, and this receivership was the only solution of the problem."

A meeting of the reorganization committee was held this afternoon but the action taken by it could not be learned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 26.—A. C. Loring, formerly vice president and general western manager for the United States Milling Company and one of the receivers, said to-day that the receivership was in furtherance of the reorganization plan. Already he said the reorganization committee was at work with most encouraging prospects. The same receivers named in Wisconsin and New Jersey have been appointed for Minnesota by Judge Lochren.

## PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

Has Been Modified by Republican Conferences, and While Four Republicans Still Oppose it, the Prospects of Its Passage are Said to be Very Favorable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—At the conference of house Republicans to-night, on the Porto Rican tariff bill, assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff. As a result of the Republican leader's claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four, Messrs. McCall, of Massachusetts; Littlefield, of Maine; Lorimer, of Illinois; and Crumpacker, of Indiana, and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

After the conference adjourned at 11 o'clock, Chairman Cannon gave out the following statement of the amendments agreed upon by the conference.

The conference requested the ways and means committee to offer an amendment to the bill as follows:

"Amend the title to make it an act temporarily to provide revenue for the island of Porto Rico and for other purposes, and to add the following section: 'This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose, intended to meet a pressing, present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and is not to continue in force after March 1, 1902.'"

"These amendments were adopted with practical unanimity. Another to reduce the duty imposed by the act from 25 to 15 per cent. was adopted by a vote of 105 to 11. A further amendment is to be offered by the ways and means committee to make it clear that no double duty is imposed; that the payment of one internal revenue tax is the total tax on imports."

## AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

The Kentucky Contest Board Awards Certificates to Democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—The state contest board to-day awarded certificates of election to all of the Democratic contestants for minor state offices. Immediately afterward the contestants were sworn in and required to make a formal demand on the Republican incumbents for possession of the offices, but the demands were not acceded to.

## Arizona Seeking Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Clark, of Wyoming, to-day introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona as a state.

## ANOTHER RESULT OF SQUABBLE

Between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick, in Which Stockholders in

## THE FRICK COKE COMPANY

Seek to Annul the Alleged Contract for Furnishing Coke to the Steel Co.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 26.—John Walker, John Walker, guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson, S. L. Schoonmaker and John Pontefract, on behalf of themselves and such other stockholders of the H. C. Frick Company, as may choose to join in the suit as plaintiffs, filed the much-talked-of bill in equity to annul the coke contract held with the coke company by the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, in common pleas court No. 2 this afternoon. The bill names as defendants, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a corporation; Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, George Lauder, D. M. Clemson, Andrew M. Moreland, James Gayley and Thomas Morrison, composing the board of directors of said corporation, and the Carnegie Steel Company, limited.

D. T. Watson, Willis F. McCook and John Cleave appear as counsel for the plaintiffs.

The action is remotely connected with the trouble now existing between H. C. Frick, former chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and Andrew Carnegie, and was precipitated by the filing of Mr. Frick's bill in equity in common pleas court No. 1 to secure an accounting of the affairs of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited. In this case the plaintiffs seek to restrain the defendants by injunction from selling, shipping or delivering any coke to the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, under a contract dated January 1, 1899, at a price of \$1 35 a ton; the contract to run for a period of five years, and from settling with the steel company for coke already delivered under the contract. It also asked that the court annul the contract and order an accounting.

## Fraud Alleged.

The plaintiffs allege fraud in the obtaining of the said contract and accuse a majority of the board of directors of the coke company of working solely for the interest of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, with the purpose of cheating and defrauding all stockholders of the coke company not members of the steel company.

It is also claimed that if the contract is carried out, the Frick Coal Company will have to refund to the steel company \$598,000 on account of coke sold to said steel company during the year 1899, and during the year 1900 it will cause a loss to the coke company of not less than \$4,000,000.

The bill sets forth that at the time the grievances complained of happened, Schoonmaker owned 556 shares of the capital stock of the coke company; Walker 4,096 shares for himself and 116 shares as guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson, and Pontefract 556 shares. The coke company, it is stated, is a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania for the purpose of purchasing, owning and mining coal and manufacturing coke and marketing the same, and, for many years past, has been manufacturing upwards of 6,000,000 tons of coke a year in what is known as the Connellsville coke region, in Westmoreland and Fayette counties, Pa. The capital stock of the company is \$10,000,000, divided in 200,000 shares of the par value of \$50.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, it is stated, pretends to be a limited partnership organized in 1892, and is engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and steel, requiring about 2,500,000 tons of coke annually. The bill then says: "The board of managers of said steel company, at the time of the grievances herein complained of, was and still is composed of C. M. Schwab, L. C. Phillips, W. H. Singer and A. R. Peacock; the said Schwab is president of said partnership association, and the said Moreland is secretary thereof."

## How It Was Worked.

The capital of the company is \$25,000,000, Andrew Carnegie owning 58 2/3 per cent, while the other members named, it is stated, own varying interests subject to the will of Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, was the owner of 59,104 shares of the capital stock of the coke company, and Carnegie was likewise holder of 61,213 shares, which together constituted more than a majority of the coke company's capital stock. This, it is claimed, enabled the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, and Carnegie to elect their nominees as directors of the coke company and dominate and control their action.

Some time in the year 1899, it is stated, the steel company and Carnegie set up the pretense that the coke company had contracted to sell to it coke at \$1 35 a ton, and after this came to the knowledge of the president of the coke company, he submitted it for consideration of the board of directors at their meeting, held October 25, 1899, and thereupon the board passed the following:

## Contract Denied.

"Resolved, that the president be authorized and instructed to notify the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, that the existence of any contract is denied, and that no claim to settle in accordance with the terms of the alleged contract for past, present or future deliveries of coke to the said Carnegie Steel

Company, limited, will be recognized or entertained by this company."

Previous to January, 1900, the board of directors of the coke company was composed of five members. Upon that date, at a meeting of the stockholders of the company, the membership of the board was increased to seven, and Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, George Lauder, James Gayley, Andrew M. Moreland, D. M. Clemson and Thomas Morrison elected members. They now compose the board of directors of the coke company. Lauder, Gayley, Moreland, Clemson and Morrison being also members of the board of managers of the steel company.

Prior to January 9, 1900, it is stated that neither Gayley, Moreland, Clemson nor Morrison were owners of any stock of the coke company, and were interested therein only by virtue of their interests in the steel company. About said date there was transferred out of the shares of the coke company held by the steel company five shares of the coke company's capital stock to the four defendants named. These shares, it is asserted, are still the property of the steel company, and the transfers were made at the dictation of the steel company and Carnegie for the purpose of qualifying them as directors. It is asserted that they were so placed to manage the coke company in the interest of the steel company and Carnegie, and not for the interest of the other stockholders of the coke company, who were not members of the steel company, and especially so that the product of the coke company might be sold at prices far below the fair value of any market price thereof, so as to benefit the steel company at the expense of the coke company; Carnegie's interest being much greater in the steel company.

During the year 1899 the coke company furnished the steel company with all its coke. While the market price of coke steadily advanced, coke was sold to the steel company at prices ranging from \$1 45 a ton for January, February and March, 1899, to \$1 75 a ton for December, 1899. The shipments being 2,237,764 tons, all of which has been paid for.

## Done Up to the Queen's Taste.

To carry out the purpose for which they were selected, and to secure for themselves and Carnegie an advantage as members of the steel company, it is claimed that, knowing of the loss which would result to stockholders of the coke company who were not members of the steel company, or whose proportionate interests in the coke company were greater than in the steel company, and in utter and fraudulent disregard of their rights and against the vote and protest of Thomas Lynch and H. C. Frick, the other two members of the board of directors, and well knowing that the price of coke then was upwards of \$3 a ton, and that the market price would, probably, continue during the life of the contract hereinafter mentioned to be much greater than the price named in the contract, the majority of the directors of the coke company, to wit, Gayley, Moreland, Clemson and Morrison, on January 24, 1900, at a meeting of the directors of the coke company, pretending that more than a year previously thereto the coke company had contracted to sell to the steel company all the coke that the steel company might require for its furnaces for a period of five years, beginning January 1, 1899, at the price of \$1 35 a ton, voted to the steel company a contract for all the coke it would use for five years commencing January 1, 1899, amounting, approximately, to 2,500,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the entire product of the coke company, at the price of \$1 35 a ton. The persons named, it is stated, produced at the meeting and demanded and produced the immediate signing by the president of the coke company, of a contract which had been previously prepared and executed by the steel company.

The plaintiffs charge that, in truth and in fact, no such agreement to sell its products to the steel company as is pretended as the excuse for making said contract, and no agreement whatsoever for deliveries through a period of years or at the price named in the pretended contract was at any time made by the coke company, or by any one authorized to act on its behalf, and the pretense thereof is only the creation of Moreland, Gayley, Clemson and Morrison, with Carnegie and Lauder, acting in the interest of Carnegie and the steel company, and they so made said contract only for the benefit of said Carnegie and themselves as members of the steel company and in bad faith to the interest of all other stockholders of the coke company, and the directors voting for the contract violated the usages of the business and exceeded their authority as directors.

## Injunction Will Be Asked For.

Willis F. McCook, of the counsel for the coke company, said to-night that while the bill asks for an injunction, this point will not be insisted upon until the case goes to final hearing. The coke company will continue furnishing coke to the steel company as at present until the contest is decided, when an adjustment will be made. This will insure the steel company its required supply of coke and will cause no inconvenience during the litigation.

## Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for January, 1900, amounted to \$23,678,835, an increase as compared with January, 1899, of \$2,206,672. During the last seven months the total receipts exceeded those for January, 1899, by \$15,664,456.

## Representation in Parliament.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 26.—Based on a total population of 3,546,700, the authorities have decided that the respective colonies are entitled under the federation scheme, to the following representation in parliament: New South Wales, 22; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 8; South Australia, 4, and Tasmania, 5; total, 62.

## QUAY CASE UP BEFORE THE SENATE.

Opposition Developed Against Seating of a Senator Appointed By a Governor.

## BEING WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Without Definite Action the Matter Was Postponed and the Hawaiian Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Formal discussion of the right of former Senator Quay to a seat in the senate as a member from Pennsylvania, was begun to-day by Mr. Turley, (Tenn.) He presented a constitutional argument against the seating of Mr. Quay, which was given close attention by his colleagues. He will conclude his speech to-morrow.

Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill brought out a lively discussion between Mr. Tillman, (S. C.), and Mr. Spooner, (Wis.), in which the former admitted that ballot boxes had been stuffed and negroes had been shot in the south to maintain white domination. An amendment was made to the bill, striking out the property qualification of voters for members of the legislature, but little other progress was made.

When the senate had concluded its routine business, Mr. Turley, (Tenn.), called up the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections to the effect that the Hon. M. S. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the senate as a senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Turley prepared the majority report of the committee on the resolution and spoke therefore in opposition to the seating of Mr. Quay. In opening his argument he said no case exactly similar to the present one was never before the senate. He recited the well known and admitted state of facts regarding the Quay case. Then he said:

"If there ever was a case in which the governor of a state was, under the constitution, without power to fill the vacancy, it is this one. The action of the governor was in the teeth of every provision of the constitution bearing upon the subject."

He pointed out that the vacancy had occurred during a session of the legislature. The legislature remained in session some time after the vacancy existed, yet it had failed to fill the vacancy and immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature the governor had appointed Mr. Quay.

Mr. Turley agreed that the representation in the senate from each state ought at all times be kept full, but he did not believe the framers of the constitution had intended deliberately to confer upon somebody else the duty to fill the vacancy in case the legislature failed to perform its duty.

Mr. Turley declared that the place where our system breaks down was where the legislature and the people failed to perform their duty. He pointed out that the legislature of Pennsylvania was in session almost two months while the vacancy in the senate existed, and yet had failed to perform its sworn duty.

Mr. Turley then entered upon a technical decision of the provision of the constitution bearing upon the vacancies in the senate and concluding this branch of his speech, said:

"I say that it were better for us to have many vacant seats in this senate than that we should have these disgraceful contests that are now becoming so common. Far better for the welfare of the country and the safety of the republic that every state be notified in language that cannot be mistaken, that its permanent representation in this body shall depend upon it electing a legislature that will do its duty."

"Does not the senator absolutely lose sight of the fact," inquired Mr. Penrose, (Pennsylvania), that in some legislatures there exists an absolute inability to elect a senator on account of the large representation in the legislature of three or more parties, rendering it impossible for one candidate to secure a majority of the legislature?"

"I say that the belief that this senate is not going to decide these contests upon legal and constitutional grounds, but upon personal grounds purely," responded Mr. Turley, "has greatly to do with the number of contests brought here. Let it once be understood that these are not possible questions, and the bringing of contests here will soon cease. In my experience I cannot now recall an honest division of a legislature on party lines. There are nearly always three or more ambitious candidates of the same party who create all the trouble."

Further along Mr. Turley said in reply to questions:

"In not one single instance in seventy-five years, has a senator been admitted here who was appointed by the state executive after the legislature had had an opportunity to elect; and never in the history of the government has a candidate been seated when the vacancy occurred during the session of the legislature."

At 5 o'clock, by unanimous consent, the Quay case was postponed and the Hawaiian bill taken up.

## PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

In the House Encountering a Storm of Opposition.

The general debate upon the Porto Rican tariff bill was to-day extended until to-morrow night. Interest centered in the conference which were given

ing on among the Republican leaders and the dissenting Republicans in their efforts to compromise their differences upon the bill. The speakers to-day were Messrs. Boutell, (Illinois); Mr. Brown, (Ohio); Mondell, (Wyoming); Graham, (Pennsylvania); and Reeder, (Kansas), for the bill, and Messrs. Bartlett, (Georgia); Lanham, (Texas); Moon, (Tennessee); Williams, (Illinois); Johnston, (West Virginia); Sutherland, (Nebraska); Jett, (Illinois); Noonan, (Illinois), and Wilson, (Arizona), against it.

## FREER REPUBLICANS

Of Monongalia County Affirm Their Fidelity to Administration and Elections—Denounce Persons Responsible for Abuse of Judge Freer.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.  
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 26.—A called meeting of the leading Republicans of this county, which is leading the movement to nominate Congressman Romeo H. Freer, for governor, was held here this afternoon, to take further steps in advancing his interests. There was a large attendance. It is being published over the state that the Freer faction is opposed to the present national administration and to the re-election of Senator S. B. Elkins. This was vigorously denied in resolutions strongly supporting the administration and favoring the re-election of Senator Elkins. The tactics which it is alleged are being used to prevent Judge Freer's nomination, were denounced in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the scurrilous attacks and campaign of personal abuse being made against Judge Freer as being un-Republican and unheard of in a contest for a nomination at the hands of our party, and we predict that the same will react upon those who are responsible for such a course, and will not defeat the choice of the people for that office.

Resolved, That the holding of early snap county conventions and the choosing of delegates by methods other than those ratified by party usage, should be rebuked and we appeal to all fair-minded Republicans to protest against such practices, and to see that all delegates selected shall truly represent the sentiments of their constituency.

## MURDER AT MURRAY,

E. V. Morris Shot in a Bow at a Slav Wedding, and His Body Found in the Morning—Martin Croker, Alleged to Have Done the Shooting, Has Disappeared.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.  
FAIRMONT, W. Va., Feb. 26.—E. V. Morris was killed last night about 10 o'clock at Murray, this county, on the F. & P. railroad, by a Slavishman by the name of Martin Croker. A post mortem was held by Dr. G. H. Brownfield and a coroner's jury empaneled. The state was represented by Prosecuting Attorney G. M. Alexander and Sheriff R. L. Cunningham.

The result of the investigation was that at a Slavish wedding last evening several persons were there, and among the number this young man, and during the evening a disturbance took place, and at the time the shooting occurred it was thought that no person was hurt, and he was not missing when the American crowd left, and no attention was paid to his absence.

This morning about 7 o'clock, his body was found a short distance east of the depot, with a bullet hole through his body, and frozen stiff, as the night was very cold.

Martin Croker has not been seen since about 11 o'clock last night, and the testimony went to show that he did the shooting. The young man was about eighteen years of age, and has been employed in the various mines here as a mule driver.

## FOUR MEN KILLED.

Elevator Struck Obstruction and Precipitated the Men to the Bottom of the Shaft—Two Instantly Killed and Two Died Later—All Had Families.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—Four men were killed by being thrown from a descending carriage in the Mount Pleasant shaft of the Fuller Coal Company, in West Scranton, this morning, at 7 o'clock. The victims are:

Frank Woodyard, 24 years old, married, drill machine operator.

John Regan, 35 years old, laborer, leaves wife and three children.

Thomas Williams, 33 years old, laborer, leaves wife and two children.

William Gilbert, 43 years old, driver, leaves wife and six children.

## Signal Repairer Instantly Killed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.  
STUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 26.—Fred. Suter, of Stubenville, a signal repairer on the Pan-Handle, was struck and instantly killed at Colliers, W. Va., this afternoon, by east-bound passenger No. 10, while at work loosening wires along the track.

## Continuance Granted.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.  
STUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 26.—Judge Mansfield to-day granted a continuance in the Cramblett murder case and set day of trial for April 2.

## Weather Forecast.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: For West Virginia—Partly cloudy Tuesday; rain or snow and warmer Wednesday; winds shifting to easterly.  
For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Tuesday, with rising temperature. Wednesday, snow or rain, and warmer; winds shifting to easterly.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:  
7 a. m. .... 20°  
9 a. m. .... 22°  
11 a. m. .... 25°  
1 p. m. .... 28°  
3 p. m. .... 30°  
5 p. m. .... 32°  
7 p. m. .... 30°  
9 p. m. .... 28°  
Weather fair.